

Introduction

If the whole of the earth was covered with water as the Bible states and that this took place at $2304 \text{ BC} \pm 11 \text{ years}$.

(creation.com/the-date-of-noahs-flood). That is, about 4300 years ago.

This being the case, shouldn't there be some evidence still remaining today?

There is and plenty of it.

Disbelief in the flood has become so entrenched that even some Christians don't believe it, even though the Bible states it plainly and Jesus affirmed it. The Lord's words are recorded in the book of Luke:

And as it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man.

They did eat, they drank, they married wives, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, and the flood came, and destroyed them all.

(Luke 17:26–27).

Almost all civilisations have a flood story as a legend or folklore in their culture. Evolutionary geologist Robert Schoch wrote:

Noah is but one tale in a worldwide collection of at least 500 flood myths, which are the most widespread of all ancient myths and therefore can be considered among the oldest

R. M. Schoch, *Voyages of the Pyramid Builders*, Jeremy P Parcher/Putnam, New York, 2003, page 249.

Not only are flood stories ubiquitous amongst ancient civilizations, they are remarkably similar. James Perloff noted:

In 95 percent of more than 200 flood legends, the flood was worldwide; in 88 percent, a certain family was favored; in 70 percent, survival was by means of a boat; in 67 percent, animals were also saved; in 66 percent, the flood was due to the wickedness of man; in 66 percent, the survivors had been forewarned; in 57 percent, they ended up on a mountain; in 35 percent, birds were sent out from the boat; and in 9 percent, exactly eight people were spared.

J. Perloff, *Tornado in a Junkyard: The Relentless Myth of Darwinism*, Refuge Books, 1999, page 45.

舟 + 八 + 口 = 船

Vessel
large boat

eight

mouth (people)

The character for a boat shows that the Chinese knew about the Flood and Noah's Ark which contained eight people (Noah, his wife and their three sons and three daughters-in-law), Genesis 7:7.

So much recorded history of a worldwide flood, originating from diverse civilizations, points to the conclusion that it actually happened.

One account which is similar to the Bible version is contained in the Epic of Gilgamesh, dating from the seventh century BC and found on the eleventh of twelve clay tablets during the excavation of Nineveh. Skeptics and some encyclopedias maintain that the Babylonian story is the original and the biblical account was based on it.

In comparing the two flood stories, the Genesis account is **detailed** (people on board, number of animals, the length of the time it rained, the dimensions of the ark and its construction, etc.), it is **descriptive** (fountains of the deep broke open, the whole world covered with water) and **purposeful** (divine judgment on a very wicked people). It makes more sense to believe that Genesis was the original, and the Gilgamesh Epic, which lacks the detail of the Genesis account, arose from and is a distortion of the original.

For a thorough and well-referenced comparison of the two flood stories, refer to the work of Nozomi Osanai at creation.com.

Why did God destroy all civilisation?

Genesis 6:4

There were giants (Nephilim)¹ in the earth in those days; and also after that, when the sons of God came in unto the daughters of men, and they bare children to them, the same became mighty men which were of old, men of renown.

*¹ Is the Hebrew word which denotes people of great size and strength and literally means **fallen ones**. In man's eyes they were "men of renown" but in God's eyes they were "fallen ones"*

*For a discussion on why God destroyed all people, go to my website:
adefenceofthebible.com/2017/11/30/the-people-in-the-days-of-noah.*

The extent of the Flood

Some people have suggested that the flood may have been only local. But the Bible makes it clear that it was global. If it was only a small regional flood, why would God have Noah build an ark? He simply could have walked away from the area of land that was to be flooded. Why place all of the animals, including birds, on it? If it was local, how could the waters rise 15 cubits (8 metres, 24 feet) above the mountains? And again, if it was local, God would have repeatedly broken His promise never to send such a flood again.

Evidence for a worldwide flood

What would we expect to see today as the result of a worldwide flood?

- Most of the world would be covered by sedimentary layers, that is, rock laid down by water.
- Stratification or layering of the sedimentary rocks.
- Coal, oil and gas deposits as a result of vast floating mats of vegetation being buried.
- Evidence of rapid and jumbled burying of animals and vegetation and as a consequence, many well-preserved fossils.
- High mountains containing remnants of marine life.

Sedimentary rock is formed by the laying down of sediments by moving fluids, such as water. These sediments are made up of pieces of rock or other material which existed somewhere else and were eroded or dissolved then redeposited in their present location. **Seventy-five to eighty percent of the earth's land area is covered by sedimentary rock** in a thin veneer over the earth's crust; the rest is volcanic igneous rock from volcanic eruptions.

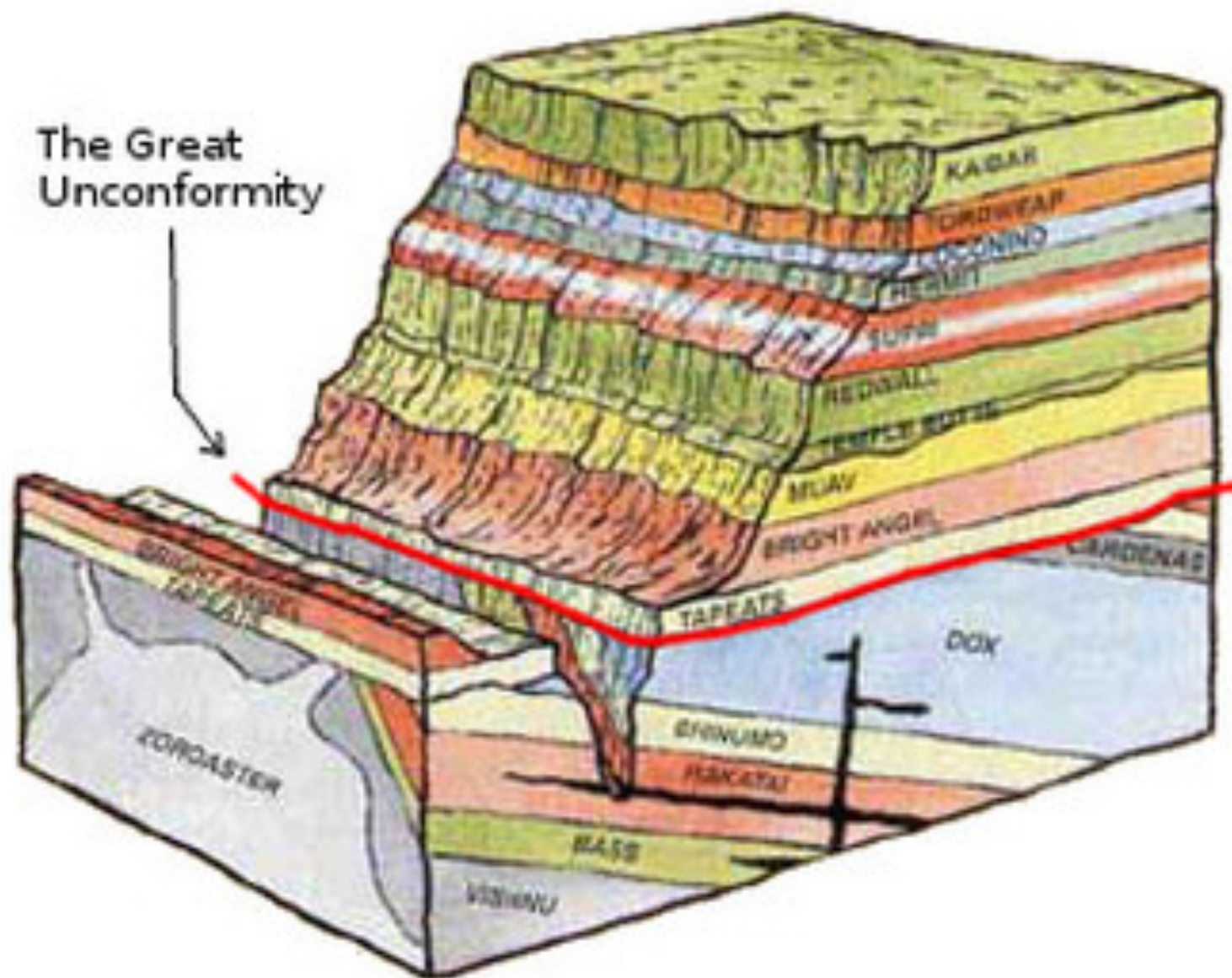
Source: wikipedia.org/wiki/Sedimentary_rock;

wiki.answers.com/Q/

[How much of the Earth's surface is covered by sedimentary rocks.](#)

In many places, the upper crust of the earth consists of a series of sedimentary layers built upon a basement of metamorphic rock. Their meeting is easily seen, for example, in the lower section of the Grand Canyon where the junction is called **The Great Unconformity**. Here, a sediment layer sits on a widespread, water-eroded surface. Similar examples can be seen on many continents. The water activity that produced the erosion of the metamorphic rock was a global phenomenon.

The Great Unconformity



Layers of sedimentary rock on top of the base layer their junction is called The Great Unconformity



Worldwide sedimentary layers

Many sedimentary layers, which consist of limestone, sandstone and shale, cover much of the globe. One particularly obvious sedimentary layer is the coal-bearing Upper Carboniferous.

The Upper Carboniferous consists of large coal deposits derived from vegetation. It also contains the remnants of uprooted trees in a variety of positions. All of this is consistent with a large flood dump. As a noted geology professor observed:

The extensive coal and associated deposits of the Upper Carboniferous are almost incredibly widespread, from the American Midwest to the Donetz Basin in what was the former Soviet Union.

Vast coal deposits are all over the world. This is in the La Trobe Valley Victoria



The vast chalk beds of southern England and into northern France

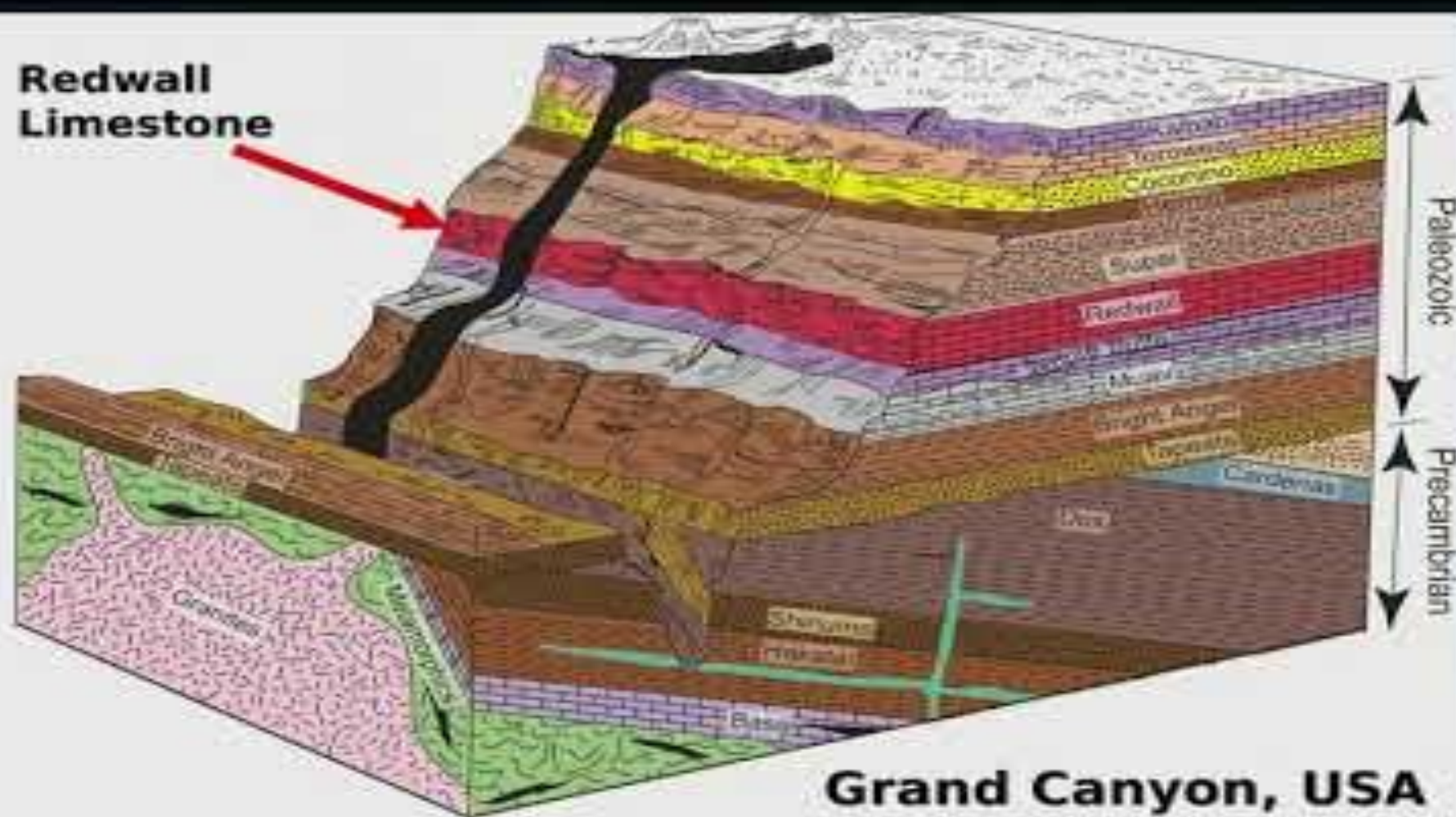


Other large layers apart from the chalk beds of southern England, are the enormous sandstone layer containing the Australian Great Artesian Basin which runs continuously for thousands of kilometers, and the extensive coal beds of eastern Australia that contain millions of fossilised trees which give the appearance of having been dumped there. All the layers mentioned contain mixtures of land-based vegetation and marine fossils.

It is difficult to account for the existence of such features other than by a worldwide flood.

How do evolutionists account for these facts? They cannot dispute that the sedimentary rock was laid down by water and that it is widespread, but they maintain it was formed over millions of years by way of many localized floods, with each stratum of the sedimentary rock representing hundreds, thousands and even millions of years. They have great difficulty in explaining the vast sizes of these layers.

**Redwall
Limestone**



Stratified Layers

The Grand Canyon



These layers provide a history of what has happened in the past. To evolutionary geologists, they represent millions of years, as each layer of a particular period forms on top of another layer with allegedly millions of years between them. However, there are some big problems with this assumption. First, since each rock layer has been assigned a particular age, normally by the fossils which the layer contains, there exists what are known as 'flat gaps' or 'paraconformities.' That is, each layer is claimed to be millions of years older than the one it lays directly over.

Yet if there were millions of years between the formation of one layer and the next layer, then we would expect to see evidence of erosion on the surface of each layer, and to a very large extent, as wind, rain, floods and in some cases earthquakes and volcanic activity leave their mark. This is not what is observed. In fact, each layer is extremely flat, giving the appearance that they were laid down one after the other (as evidenced in the picture above of the Grand Canyon) and in accordance with what would be expected as the result of a single global flood.

The photograph to the right makes this point very clear. The top layer is Coconino Sandstone and the bottom layer is Hermit Shale. There is meant to be a time gap of six million years between the two layers, but there is no evidence of erosion on the surface of the bottom layer as would be expected if it had been exposed to the elements for six million years. Instead, their junction is extremely flat.



Stratification can happen quickly, as shown in this picture of stratified material formed by the 1980 volcanic eruption of Mt St Helens in about one week.

This image is courtesy of Dr S. Austin.



Burlingame Canyon
near Walla Walla,
Washington:
In 1926 the
Burlingame Canyon
was observed to have
formed in less than
six days when
engineers diverted
flood waters from a
large reservoir.



The bending of strata

Some strata contain very sharp, almost hairpin bends, as shown in the accompanying photographs.





Other strata have bends and folds so great that they can only be perceived from the air to obtain perspective as shown in the photograph below.

Image courtesy of Creation Ministries International



Such bending could only have occurred when the entire set of strata was still wet, soft and therefore supple; otherwise the layers would have cracked and even broken—and there is very little evidence of such cracking and breaking in the strata. The forces required to produce the type of bending seen in the pictures, must have been immense and would have involved the whole of the Earth's crust.



Polystrate Fossils

Another factor which stands in opposition to the idea of strata being laid down over great periods of time is the presence of polystrate fossils, which are fossils traversing many strata. As mentioned above, evolutionists believe that each stratum (or layer) of sedimentary rock represents thousands or even millions of years. But what has been found are trees, and in some cases animals, going through many strata. These have been documented for some time.



The image to the right is taken from an old print of two tree trunks that appear to be in a growing position at Nant Llech in the Valley, South Wales. Derek Ager, Emeritus Professor of Geology, University College of Swansea, stated that one estimate of the age of the strata these trees pass through is 100,000 years, which, he concludes, is ridiculous.





Coal, oil and Natural Gas

Coal is formed from massive mats of vegetation rotting over time. Oil and gas are by-products of this breakdown process. Since this procedure has never been observed, the details of the process remain the subject of speculation.

Those who reject the Bible claim that their formation took place over millions of years by way of trees falling into and rotting in large swampy areas. However, some of the trees that gave rise to coal can still be identified, and they are not species that grow in swamps.

For Bible believers, the process can be explained quite easily by Noah's flood, which would have resulted in giant masses of floating vegetation that became buried by the enormous amounts of silt and mud produced by this cataclysmic event.

Evolutionists counter with the fact that coal, oil and gas deposits are so vast that there would not have been enough vegetation on earth for them to have been formed at one time. However, they do not consider the possibility that pre-flood conditions were vastly different from those today. For example, there is much evidence from fossils, that both poles were covered with vegetation and this more than adequately answers the objection.

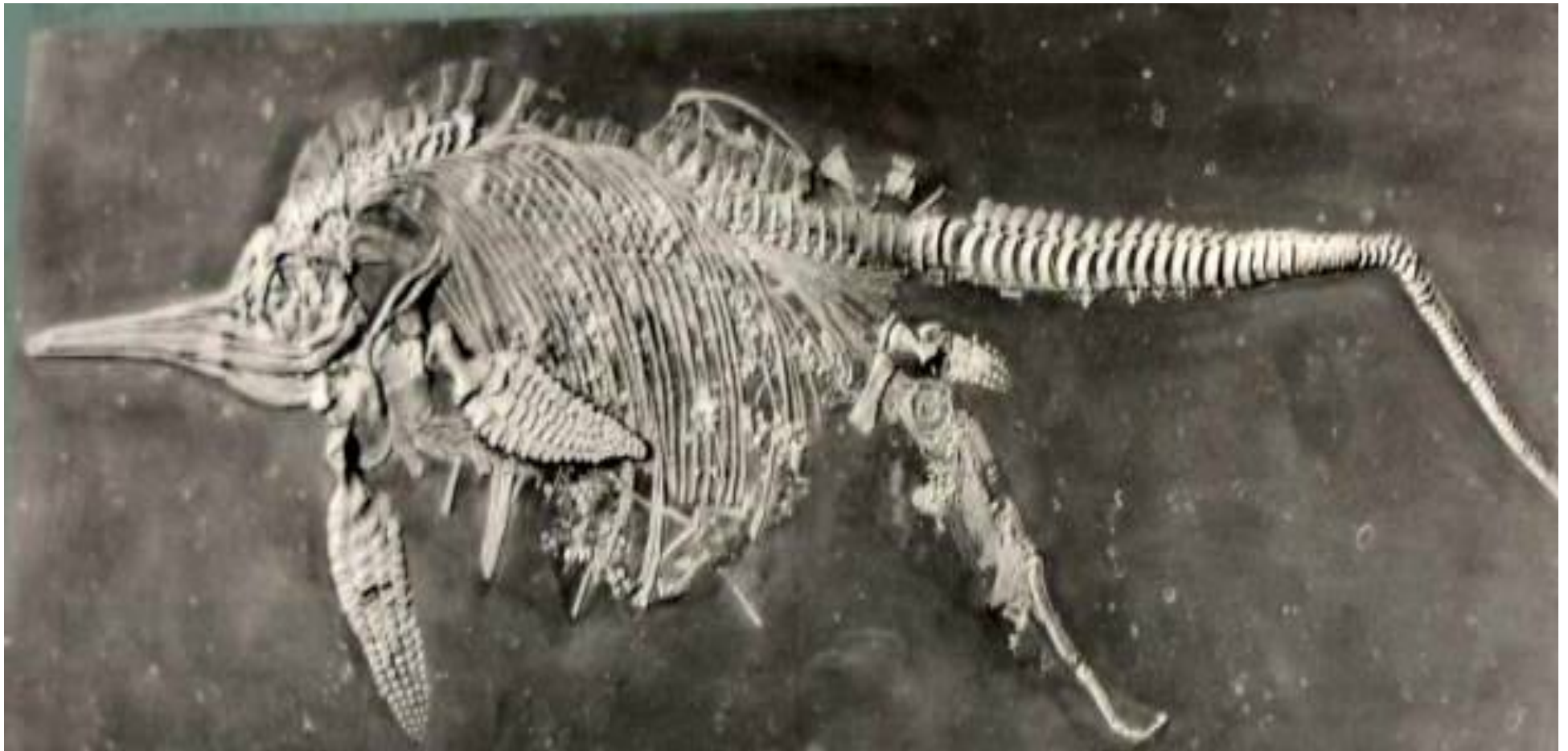
Fern fossils at Antarctica



Rapid Burial

- Fossils are not formed today because scavengers go to work.
- For example even though buffalo have been roaming the US Prairie for thousand of years, there are no buffalo fossils.
- The preservation of carcasses require rapid burial and there are millions of fossils all over the world on every continent.

There are dramatic and undisputed examples of rapid burial. Here a mother ichthyosaur died (buried) while giving birth to her baby.



A fossilised fish eating another fish when they were suddenly frozen in time.



Fish in Curved Fish. The curved back shows that this 3-meter-long fish, *Xiphactinus*, died under stress. Inside it is a 1-meter-long fish.



Fossil graveyards



Tracks from 37
different types of
dinosaurs in
sandstone at
Colorado USA



Agate Springs, Nebraska, USA

Agate Springs, Nebraska is a fossil graveyard containing 9,000 animals buried in alluvial deposits. The remains of camels, three-toed horses, rhinoceroses, giant wild boars, birds, plants, trees, seashells and fish are all scrambled together. The image to the right is a very small part of the fossil graveyard.



Gobi Desert, Central Asia

This area of Central Asia is one of the driest places on earth, yet it is a paradise for palaeontologists and consequently has been labelled a fossil “Valhalla” due to its stunning dinosaur discoveries. One of particular interest is a nest and eggs with an Oviraptor (small Mongolian theropod dinosaur) still crouched on it thereby providing strong evidence for a **rapid and cataclysmic burial**. So far, 25 theropod dinosaurs and 200 skulls of mammals, along with other dinosaurs, lizards and small mammals have been unearthed, in an amazing state of preservation. Gobi holds the world’s richest and most diverse deposits of dinosaur and mammal remains.

The Ashley Beds, South Carolina USA

It was first mentioned by Major Edward Willis in his book *Fossils and Phosphate Specimens*, which was published in 1881. It contains the **remains of both land and sea animals**—dinosaurs, plesiosaurs, whales, sharks, rhinoceroses, sheep, horses, mastodons, mammoths, porpoises, elephants, deer, pigs and dogs.



Montceau-les Mines, Autun in France

Its fossils are well preserved and in excellent condition. As well, they consist of a mixture of creatures. Some lived in **saltwater, some in freshwater and some are land-based animals**. For example, hundreds of thousands of marine creatures were buried with amphibians, reptiles and insects. Spiders, scorpions and millipedes were found as well. The find was reported in *Scientific American* and **the two palaeontologists working on the site; Daniel Heyler and Cecile Poplin, were bewildered by the mixture and variety of animal fossils present**. The mixture is not bewildering if Noah's Flood actually happened.

West Coast Fossil Park, Langebaanweg, South Africa

This is another collection of bones. In this case **many thousands of different creatures** were buried rapidly including; giant wild pigs, over 40 species of aardvarks (pictured), numerous long-necked and short-necked giraffes, 5 different species of hyena, an extinct hippopotamus, a three-toed horse, 3 species of elephant, bontebok antelopes, a sabre-tooth cat, an African bear, mice, mole rats, frogs and lizards, **plus 90 different species of birds, seals, whales, megalodon sharks and many more.**



The Karoo Formation

This is another massive repository of fossils, again in **South Africa**. **Fossils include plants, pollen, insects, fish, tetrapods, reptiles, amphibians and dinosaurs.** The exact number of creatures buried is open to speculation. However, one can safely assume over 40,000

<http://www.rae.org/pdf/800Billion.pdf>.

Such large deposits of mixed **animal, aquatic and avian fossils spread throughout the world** provides clear evidence of large scale violent and rapid burial. There is only one plausible explanation for their existence, which is they were all created by a single catastrophic event, so rapid that some creatures were buried in the act of eating, giving birth and even sitting on a nest.

Most Dinosaurs may have drowned

When paleontologists are lucky enough to find a complete dinosaur skeleton, there's a good chance it will be found with its head thrown backwards and its tail arched upwards—technically known as the opisthotonic death pose. No one is entirely sure why this posture is so common.



Alicia Cutler and colleagues from Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, placed plucked chickens on a bed of sand for three months to see if desiccation would lead to muscle contractions that pulled the neck upwards. The chickens decayed without contorting. When seven other chickens were placed into cool fresh water, their necks arched and their heads were thrown back within seconds, Cutler told the Society of Vertebrate Palaeontology conference in Las Vegas, Nevada.

Mountains Containing Remnants of Marine Creatures

The Bible states that all of the mountains were covered with water. This being the case, evidence may exist to support this fact. There is enough water in the oceans so that, if all the surface features of the earth were evened out, water would cover the earth to a depth of 2.7 kilometres.



Major mountain ranges are formed by the collision of continental shelves and many are still rising. For example, if Sir Edmond Hillary were to climb Mt Everest today, he would have to climb an extra meter and a half. Interestingly, marine fossils are found at high altitudes, including Mt Everest and on all five continents.

Crinoid fossils and other marine fossils have been found on top of almost every mountain range on earth. In fact, crinoid fossils have even been found at the summit of Mount Everest, the highest point on earth. In his book *Geology of the Himalayas*, Professor Augusto Gansser refers to the rock specimens brought back from the summit of Mount Everest by the successful Swiss climbers in 1956, and also by the American team in 1963. Gansser continues: *Of special interest is the fact that both samples contain crinoidal fragments.*



Fossilized crinoids. Although these are not from Everest, crinoid fragments have been found in limestones from the summit of Everest "the highest fossils in the world."

Image: Wikimedia Commons

For many people who have faith in the Hindu religion, ammonite is one of the many forms of their Lord Vishnu. They keep ammonite fossils in their worship room and worship them. The photograph shows a Nepalese girl standing on a large ammonite fossil.



**Was Noah's Ark big enough to hold all of
the animals?**

The Bible specifies the dimensions of Noah's Ark in cubits. A cubit is the distance from his elbow to the tips of a man's fingers, and this is between 450 and 550 mm. Most scholars regard 460 mm (18 inches) as the length of a cubit. This being the case, the ark was 140 meters (450 feet) long, 23 meters (75 feet) wide and 14 meters (45 feet) high; and its displacement would have been more than 22,000 tonnes. It had 3 decks, a door in the side and it was sealed with pitch both inside and out. Its window consisted of a long continuous slot under the roof eaves, 460 mm (18 inches) high. It was a big boat!

The photograph shows Johan Huibers' replica of Noah's Ark, which he built to biblical dimensions. It resides in Schagen in the Netherlands, and it puts the size of the ark into perspective. It was a huge box with a volume of 40,000 cubic meters which is **enough room to carry 125,000 sheep.**



Answers in Genesis was originally founded in Australia. It split in two with one half going to the US under the direction of Ken Ham.

They have a large Creation Museum in Petersburg, Kentucky and Noah's Ark in Williamstown, Kentucky.





Various calculations have been made on how many animals Noah would have had on board, in accordance with God's instructions. One estimate from Dr Henry Morris is **35,000** while another study by John Woodmorappe concluded only **2,000 animals** would have been necessary. In any event, the ark could have carried **50,000** animals quite easily.

H. Morris, *The Biblical Basis for Modern Science*, Baker Book House, 1984, pages 291–293.

J. Woodmorappe, *Noah's Ark: A Feasibility Study*, Inst for Creation Research, 1996.

The question inevitably arises, “What about the dinosaurs?”

Although there are about 668 names of dinosaurs, there are perhaps only 55 different ‘kinds’ of dinosaurs. Furthermore, not all dinosaurs were huge like the Brachiosaurus, and even those dinosaurs on the Ark were probably ‘teenagers’ or young adults. Indeed, dinosaurs were recently discovered to go through a growth spurt, so God could have brought dinosaurs of the right age to start this spurt as soon as they disembarked—

All dinosaurs are thought to have hatched from eggs. So they commence life very small.



Conclusion

- Almost all civilisations have a flood story.
- Most of the world is covered by rock laid down by water; sedimentary rock.
- Stratified layers must have been produced in one process.
- The bending of stratified layers could only have happened while they were wet and supple.
- Polystrate fossils show that stratification occurred in one process.
- Noah's Flood is a viable explanation for the large formation of coal seams.
- Fossils show that rapid burial took place.

- Many dinosaur fossils are found in the opisthotonic death pose which is consistent with drowning.
- Extremely large graveyards of fossils of a mixture of land animals, marine and birds exist all over the world.
- Marine fossils are found on the tops of all major mountains.
- Noah's Ark would have been able to hold all of the animal kinds.